# THE TOUR.

Through Northern Ohio and Southern Michigan.

RADICAL INSULTS IN OHIO.

Black Flags Hung Out and the Dead March Played in Elyria.

THE PRESIDENT HOOTED AND HISSED

No Reception at Abolition Oberlin.

OVATION AT DETROIT.

General Grant Receives the Party on Its Arrival There.

TERRIBLE DENUNCIATION OF CONGRESS.

Effective Speech of the President on the Conduct of Congress.

&cc.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

DETROIT, Sept. 4, 1866.

The President and party yesterday morning left Cleve and by the Lake Shore Railroad for Toledo, and thence to Detroit, where they arrived this afternoon, and wor received by General Grant, who had preceded them, and a large delegation of citizens.

### FROM CLEVELAND TO DETROIT.

Receptions at Fremont, Toledo and Monroe No Demonstrations of Welcome at Oberlin-Insults at Elyria, Ohio, and Other Pinces. The Presidential party were aroused from their slum-bers at daybreak this morning, and one by one appeared in the balls of the Kennard.

in the balls of the Kennard.

CESERAL GRANT

having lett by boat, for Detroit, with his Chief of Staff, the early risers in Cleveland to see the General could

conumns or the parts.

Secretary Seward was among the earliest risers, and seemed as lithe and active as in his more youthful days. The President did not appear to be in the best of health. Admiral Farragut was not in his usual spirits. Postmaster Rundall looked as if something had occurred that did not please him. Senor Romero was eloquent on magnituses. Senator Patterson appeared gloomy. In short, the entire party appeared weary and unrefreshed by their brief reports.

mittee from Zanesville called upon the Pre-

probable that he will do so for a few minutes.

Marker a hasty breakfast the party repaired to the carriages prepared for them by the citizens of Cleveland and proceeded through a number of the beautiful streets of Cleveland to the depot of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad. The streets were lised with people, thousands of laties waving handkerchiefs as the President passed. The Scoren, who did escort duty, made a handsome appearance, although few in number. There was not much cheering or other evidences of enthusiasm as the Presidential party quietly took seats in the special cars prepared for them. The arrangements were under the direct charge of General J. W. Fitch, ex-United States Marshal, and were well executed.

As the train neared this famous radical strong where such men as Joshua R. Giddings have ever ordinary preparations were made to receive the party. National flags were liberally and even pro-questy displayed from public and private edifices, and the entire surroundings were the aspect of a gala day. Several thousand people were assembled on both sides of the track in the open cars to move along between the living mass. The assembly was densely packed, and a level plain of heads and faces was visible from the train in every direction of an actial. The sleek professors, the ranting parson, the strong minded woman, the miscogenatist, the pure bimoded African and his brethren of the "visible admix-

PRESENTATION SCIENC. dent and Cubines stepped from the rear of the train, the party slighted the band in the vicinity played the but the loud cheering of the people, as the different members of the party were brought forward, stopped

The President made no speech, but simply returned his thanks for the enthusiastic reception, and here, as at places heretofore passed, he left the constitution, the

One or two voices away been in the crowd could just be heard uttoring something disrespectful towards the Provident, but distance rendered it unintelligible, and no one was disturbed. Just as the close some renders on a roof several rode away proposed 'Three grouns for Anny Johnson," but lacked courage to carry out the another voice yelled out, "Three cheers for Farracut, and these grouns for Johnson," to which there was no response whatever. A black flag was complemently

waved from one of the House.

CHILD THE CANON.

CHILD THE CANON.

Child were marks, concluding by proposing three cheers for the Union in perpetuity. These were given when a

yo numerous ration at organia.

The train then moved on towards Oberlin, the next designated stopping place on the roots. At this place no preparation of any kind was made to receive the

perty. A few hundred stragglers, impelied by currosity, surrounded the station. To gratify these the train was run past the place slowly, and the President introduced to the broard as the cars were in motion. No word was untered by the assembly of welcome or sepronch, Nothing but duil, listless indifference was medifested.

The train then sped onward to Norwalk, one of the orders places in Northern Ohio, and Ismous for all terms of broatry and intolerance. Not less than five themsand were waiting to honor their Prendent, although politically opposed to him. The depot grounds were complessly filled, and all the available windows and houselops brought into requisition. As the different members of the party were brought forward the Reavens were made to re-eche with cheers that were only drowned by the roar of cannon. An elegant wreath of flowers was handed in to Adm and Parraget.

it at New Orleans?" to which the President responded,
"I should like to see that man's face. Could not an
american citizen express such a sentiment without being insulted?" (Great cheering, with renewed crics of
about equal strength of "New Orleans, New Orleans.")
This contest of lungs continued for some time, when a
cry "three cheers for President Johnson" was raised.
The cheers which ensued drowned utterly the hissing of
the opposite faction. The President said:—
"I should like to see the man who first spoke then."
The man was at once discovered by the efforts he
made to retire.

certainly cannot treat a fellow-citizen

An elegant wreath of flowers was handed in to Admiral Farragut, who remained standing at one of the windows until the cars started. The crowd then commenced its clambering for hand-shaking, and Seward, Welles and Farragut were compelled to do duty in this way till we left the place. One enthusiastic mother forced her way through the crowd, infant in arms to the window where the Admiral sat, and handed to him her first born for a kins. The old tar was never more joily than when taking the youngster through the window into the car, he danced it on his knee for a moment, gave it the coveted kins, and returned it to the moment, gave it the coveted kins, and returned it to the triumphant mother. Then they were off for Monroc-ville, where the train was barely halted and passed on to

AT CLYDE.

The slop at Clyde proved a very short one, but was improved to the utmost by those awaiting the train. A slute announced the arrival and departure of the train, and great onthusiasm was exhibited by the people.

RECEPTION AT PREMONT

the elegance and completeness of arrangement for the reception. A cannot was firing, bands playing, hand-kerchiefs and flags waving, and joy expressed on every countenance. A stable was erected roofed over with green hickory boughs and decorated with festoons of evergreens and flowers. On its front was an upper line of inscriptions as follows:-

Below this in large letters.

Welcome our Praident and our Country

At the right hand of this, in smaller letters, the

Below these two lines of smaller letters, displaying

"Farragut, Mende, Grant, Sherman." At the lower corner at each end were hands

little maidens, dressed in white and wearing sashes and form, bearing a banner on which was inscribed :-WELCOME TO OUR PRESIDENT.

The whole affair was creditable in the extreme, an

President, in reply to the address of welco briefly expressed his thanks, saying that he was now a he had always been, for the Union and the constitu he had always been, for the Union and the constitu-tion. In closing he sad he had a word to say to the into girls behind them, who have stood so natiently to welcome their President. The country will soon pass-into the hands of those who are now little boys and girls. May we not say of them as the Roman matron Cornella did of her two some? "These are our jewels!"

An instance of radical meanness and malevolence of that the arrangements were such as would insure a good turnout and a successful recoption, the radicals had a large number of handbills printed and scattered broadhad been changed, and that President Johnson and purty would not atop at Frement, as had been published, hop-ing by this falsehood to impose upon the people and pre-vent their assembling in large numbers from the coun-try, and thus lessen the moral effect of the demonstra-tion. The plot was fortunately discovered in time to be thwarfed, and reacted on the heads of its instigators.

and grouns of an frritating nature were uttered. They party was conducted to the Island House, but owing to imperfect arrangements on the part of the committee, and want of discipline in the police force, one half of the Presidential party were excluded from the platform, the door opening to it having been closed before they all could pass through. A large transparency nent with the words —

Welcome to the President, Grant and Farmy

The President and others of the party having been ina cordial welcome to Toledo. This he added was a loyal people, and always had been. It raised the first regi-ment which was organized in the State in putting down

Three cheers were given for the President, who said—Finlow Citigans—Permit me here to-day to present my sineare thanks to yeu, through your distinguished representative, for this cord at welcome. I leef flattered in the instrument you have chosen for the purpose. It was my fortune, to sit by him in Congress, and if my memory serves me, we agreed and harmonized on the great questions of the day. My heart is gratified by these demonstrations as we pass along divested of the insignia or perspheralts of State, with no design to assume enything. These demonstrations show that there is an upmang of sentiment declaring that the war is at any ond—(cheers)—and that being the case the union of the States must be restored. (Cheers.) My reliance has always been on the integrity, the intelligence and the virtue of the people, for in all my struggles before them I have been sussisted. With regard to the remark that the government has fallon into safe hands by my accession to the Freadency, allow me to say that you have sworn me to support the constitution made by your fathers and preserved with their blood. If you will scalain me by holding up my hands, it shall pass through the flery ordeal unimpatted. The constitution, liberly and government are on trial now. The time has come to return to the principles established by its framers. And now, it parting, I leave in your factors and the wint their year dovernment are on trial now. The time has come to return to the principles established by its framers. And now, it hearting, I leave in your pacety, is sorting the choicest blessings of Hearen upon you. (Applance.) secretars Sayana was called for He said— Three cheers were given for the President, who said-PECRITARY ARWAND'S REMARKS.

power at tolebo.

The excursion party dined at Teledo. One hundred and 5fty-two plates were laid for the guests. THE POLICE PORCE AT TOLEDO

was sufficient to insure order in the depot, but failed atterly on the stage and in the dising room, where the crowding and imming were well nigh insufficial. Nearly two hours were consumed in speaking and dining, when the party entered the care for Detroit.

to the Froncisch Esser on the mississpecial content of the Fourth artillery, at Fort Wayns, Detroit; Engineers Backfellow and Biley, of the W. P. Fessenden; Colonel Cram, of the Engineers, at Detroit, and Captains Collier and Batterson, of the Fourth infantry; Captain Emerson, of the Thirteenth infantry, and Captain Creasy, of the Thirt

an uproarious ovaiion awaited the train, and the time of stopping was improved by having speaking from both sides of the stand at the same time. In enthusiasm the people of Mouroe were not behind those of any place

through which we have passed.

PRESIDENT'S SPECUL AT HONROR.

In reply to the welcome extended to him at Monroe, the President expressed his thanks, and called upon the

MR. SHWARD'S SPERCH.

Mr. Seward made a short facetious speech. He said:—
f find that General Custer has a difference in the way he
enters towns. Whenever he enters an enemy's town he
goes straight forward in, and the enemy backs. When
he brings us isto his own town he backs us in.

The Secretary's allusion was to the backward move nent of the train by which we entered Monroe. I give you the two great cities of ancient and modern lines, Ninevon and Monroe; both distinguished for light norsemen before the Lord, Nimrod and Custer. Laughter.)

This being General Custer's residence his fellow cititens on his appearance before them gave him their marty choers. His wife joined the party here.

A PICKPOCKET IN THE PARTY. rain of a noted pickpocket, named Tully, who had by his arrest it was not known that he had been playing his ocation in our august company, but when his present was known men instinctively felt for their purses, and

#### THE DETROIT RECEPTION.

General Grant Receives the Party The Crowd too Great for Convenience Powerful S of the President Denouncing Congress. GENERAL GRANT RECEIVES THE PARTY AT DEFROIT.

rant being at the depot in a carriage to receive the Pro-

We were greeted at the railroad station, on our arriva at seven o'clock, by an immense mass of speciators. The party were disgracefully pressed and jammed by the enger crowd, and they reached the stage with extreme difficulty. Se retary Welles and Postmaster General Randall were swept away by the crowd and were unable extricate themselves for several minutes.

On reaching the platform the President was received y Mayor Mills, who extended to him in a brief speech flered as a mark of the esteem of the citizent of Detroit public services. Mayor Mills, in the course of his re-marks, likened the President to Andrew Jackson, also a

thanks. He said it was the first time he had over been in Detroit, and to be so cordially received was on that account peculiarly gratifying in reference to the parallel which had been drawn between himself and Andrew een drawn between himself and Andrew Jackson. He wished to say that he felt it as extremely flattering; but he hoped that the confience which had been reposed in him, and which and never been betrayed by that illustrious patriot, might never be betrayed by him. In conclusion the President expressed his implicit retiance on the people, and his determination to stand by the constitution. (Great cheering.) The people will sustain those who sustain them, and, thank God, he had never deserted the people. (Applause.)

From the slaging through the depot to the carriages a front proved to be a more fearful passage than that of he famous bridge of Lodi, and when finally at the curbstone in front of the depot, the troubles were but half ended; for the President was no sooner seated in one carriage than every ex-Alderman and police magistrate that ever infested the city commenced rushing for the vehicles in the rear of the line, and completely crowded out those for whom they were meaning. The Siddle House was at last reached.

House was at last reached.

In its front, and in the cross-streets leading to it, probably not less than thirty thousand persons were assembled, many of whom had been standing therefor are hours. The President commisserated their fatigue, and soon proceeded to the balcony to address them. Re selved with loud outbursts of applause.

talities and respectful salutations to the President, and in the name of the thousands who throughd the streets;

The President was spain cheered, and having been introduced, he thanked his follow-citizons for the cordial welcome. He was fore to say the forcible and cogent terms in which his public services had been so eloquently alluded to ware exceedingly flattering in their character. It was not in has purpose to commence at the Deginning, and then trace the history of the robellion to the present time. He took is for granted that it was familiar to all, He was one of these who believed that this government was an emanation of God, and untended to be perpetuated and to be handed down through all time. He believed that this people was sent our among the nations to accomplish a great mission. It had been said that the star of empire westward wends its way (cries of "good"), and so believing the government to be perpetual, he took his stand at an early day against all edorts to dissave the union of those States. He believed that the principles embraced in the constitution are not only compotent to embrace all the States within its limits, but that it is broad and strong enough to embrace the continent, and, not stopping there, all the nations of the early, (Applause.) He was one of those who believed that the people of the United States were sent on a great mission. He exceeded to all who came here a welcome, where they could find a home and an aboling place. He would create all from shrond, so that we might make a basis upon which the empire might reat. He would say let them come, but in owaying, he believed the time would come when, instead of being recipients and endocating all the nations of the earth, this country will be a great centre raisen, science and improvements of this great people will radiate and endogence the two may be a state, would come when, instead of being recipients and endorse of the erm, when the earth would come when failroads and refere intelligence like the face of man. He had always upheld the Union, so had always upheld the Union, and hence he had opposed the wonds for the purpose of gratefyin troduced, he thanked his fellow-citizens for the cordial welcome. He was free to say the forcible and cogen that eleven foreign States were lying outside the Union, fith all their advantages and riches of minerals, with all the capacity to constitute and make of in part, a greater people, suppose these instace would come forward and say, "We want to add our stars to your stars." Let not, he said, next this sea of up turned faces... I would sak every one whose heart bests with national pride and the love of freedom-would you not make them a part of the republic? (Crise of "yes, yes.") Would you receive them as accessories from a foreign power? (Renewed erise... "we would.") Where then is the man who can hearists, and see bone of his bane, and fiesh of his flesh, asking for admission, and yet shut the door in his face? I care not by what name be is called, if he would do this he is a discunionist; a Northern secessionist and disunionist. I fought the busic on the Southern extreme, and now, when the circle is going around, we find man stacking the Union on the Northern were. (Laughter and applaues.) This gierone Union can be destroyed by a different way then by dividing it. For may have consolidation in the heads of a fer.

He rethered to the action of Congression the Precessor's Bureau bill and their opposition to the Regardies department of the government; said by would like the most the whole plathan of the me opposite to his piecessia.

American people are taking hold of the questions at issue, and when they begin to consider them these usurpers and tyrants—because tyranny can be exercised more effectually by two hundred and forty-two men than by one single man—(cheers)—I tell them it will be better for them to keep their small boats near shore. (Continued cheering.) The people are being waked up, and when the honest, intelligent and patriotic masses come to the rescue the whole ast of them will be destroyed. But it was said here that I, the Tribune of the people, was getting \$25,000 a year; but I ask this question, has it been increased since I came into office? (Cheers and cries of "No, na.") But let me tell you what Congress has done. They changed their pay since they came into power. Yest this Congress that has assailed and attacked me for faithful discharge of my duty when the citadel of freedom was attacked—(cheers)—yes, this immaculate, this pure, this people loving, this devoted Congress flats it convenient while they had the chance, while they were in power, to increase their pay nearly double. (Great cheering and hisses, I hose who live in class houses should never throw stones. (Cheers.) Yes, this immaculate Congress increased their pay navily double, while at the same time they were maganimous to vote \$50 fer the heave two year veterans of the war; \$50 hounty for the men who shed their blood and last their limbs in the defence of the country. For men mutilated and disabled from work forever this immaculate Congress gives \$50, whill they double their own embluments—(cree of aismen—receiving \$4,000 as

Come one, come all, this rock shall dy From its firm base as soon as I. (Chee The President spoke for more than an ho frequently cheered.

frequently cheered.

Secretary Seward was called out, and was cheered. He said, alluding to the cheers for Grant, that the pocress invention of the whole war, and now that we are engaged in the restoration of the country, the pocress invention is that of men who thank they can divide General Grant from the President of the United States, or if they thought they could divide him or any particule men he hoped that class of persons now have their answer. (Cheere) This was the same Detroit he saw and spoke in six years age. He then ruse before the people to bring before them the President who would reliat the encroachments of slavery, and at the cost of slavery or anti-slavery would save the their cost of slavery on anti-slavery would save the Union. It was for the support of Lincoln that he was then here. He was now here in company with the successor of Mr. Lincoln after the accomplishment of both objects had been secured—namely, the description of slavery and the establishment of

These remarks were received with much favor. Hou, J. R. Doolittle and other gentlemen addre

arlors and lobby of the hotel presented a brilliant array Generals Grant, Rawine, Barnes, Rousseau, Stead-man, McCallum, Custer, and Admirals Parrayat and Radford, who belonged to the party of excursionists, there were present Generals Hooker, Caser, Hoyt, nuggles, Wilcox, and Groco, Mann and Os borne, from Chicago, besides many others. A large list of subordinate and staff different were also in the main parlor devoting themselves amiduously to the groups of

THE LADIES OF THE PRESIDENT'S PARTY fred to their rooms for some time, and only emerged

THE CROWD THE GREAT TO CARRY OUT THE PROSECULAR salute of twenty-one guns. The growd was such less marched, in any of the stream of the city. The wisdows or several blocks, from which the glass was shattered and blown in every direction. A larger numescort, but were unable to execute their intentions.

RADDUAL VIOLENCE. The violence of the Western radical press, to the extest even of threatening riot and bioorshed, increases

## ARRANGEMENTS IN OTHER CITIES.

Contemplated Radical Insuit to the President-The thirage Board of Trade Refuse

dent—The Chicago Board of Trade Refuse
Him Their Hall The Mt. Louis Arrangebrents.

[From the Chicago Firmer, Sept. 2.]
We have already noticed elsewhere the fact that the
radicals of Chicago are doing all they con to excite a disturbance on the arrival of the Fresident there. The
Board of Trade have decined the distinguished party tho
one of their hall, but a large number of the most indusen
tal citizens are moving in the matter, and design to obtain the use of some other entiable place.

Reasuville the tone of the Chicago Fridenic, RepubReas and Past is of the most incendiary character. This
indiguant feeding has a further illustration in the folioning extract of a letter, published in one of theces
abects, from a member of the Chy Comett)—

Extract Pass Aldersays enacytom.

President Johnson is coming among us the patron of
these who for lond years strove to destroy the union,
and who are responsible for all the horrors of the late
industrictly in the design to position to visal the
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Must, evidently in the sign of the prople against their faithful representative is Congress,
and, if possible delude them by ill-timed diingenous stump speeches into an indormenent
of his transferous reconstruction policy. For persons,
companitively, in this vicinity, as in a most to localize
the reliable prisoners from Cang, Douglas to sack our city
and murder defonceless inhubitants, as the bloody Guantied to kill Union men by way of pastiner, there is name
of Andrew Johnson is praised.

Nowhere throughout the South are men now protected
who hold in the principles advocated by Mr. Douglas is
the very last speech delivered to the south or mane
of Andrew Johnson is praised.

Considering the city let them promptly voic
is down life Chicago provide

Ratemaive preparations are on foot for the reception of President Johnson on Saturday. The Merchant's Exchange will co-operate with the city authorities and other parties in giving the Fresidential party a soliable

#### THE VERMONT ELECTION.

of the Radicals-No Choic Third Congressional District, &c.. MONTESTA, Vt., Sept. 6, 1866. The annual election for Governor, Lioutenant-Govern

State, took place to-day.

The republicans voted for Hon. Paul Dillingham, of the republicans voted for Hon. Waterbury, for Governor, and the democrate

We have received this evening returns from about thirty towns, embracing about one-tenth of the vote of the Stats.

The ballot stands thus far as follows:—Dillingham, 5,146; Davenport, 1,806. The same towns last year gave Dillingham 4,658 and Davenport 1,850. This vote indicates a gain to the republican majority in the State over that of last year of about five thousand. Of the towns heard from on the Governor vote all report republican mambers of the Legislature but two. The Senate will, as usual, be ananimously republican.

In the Third Congressional district, where a hard fight has been going on between the rival republican candidates for Congress, there is no choice. As far as heard from the two candidates, Hon. Foutus Eaxter and Romeo H. Hoyt, are about even. In the other two districts the republican nominees are elected by handsome majorities.

#### CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ANNUAL SESSION OF THE VETERINARY ASSOCIATION.—The rth annual session of the United States Veter pary ociation was held in this city yesterday. Several

residing in this city, have just learned that Governor Fenton has appointed one of their number to represent this State in caring for the dead at Antietam. At a

Councer Presse. To-day St. Bridget's plenic take place at Jones Wood. The proceeds are for the beneal tof the percebial schools, and no exertions will be spared by Rev. Father Mooney to make it a pleasant affair.

RAILMOAD ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LOW. On Sunday afternoon, as the cattle train of the Harlem Railmoad reached Sharon, N. Y., a cow ran on the track and was run over by the engine. A smash up of the cars was the consequence, and a brakeman was thrown believen two of the cars, which were jammed so tightly together that it was about two hours before they were separated. The brakeman was taken out in a standing position, dead, and crushed in a learful manner. No other lives were lost. Several of the cars were smashed up and about thirty head of the cattle killed.

THE DANGER OF PLAYING WITH MARGIES—A LITTLE GIRL FATALLY BURNED,—An inquest was hold as

ner of West Broadway and Lispenard streets last evening, became involved in a dispute, and finally in a wrangle, which was finished by Posey similing Hedy in the abdomen with a large knife, and inflicting a severe, if not a dispersors wound. Posey immediately fiel, and up to a very late hour had not been arrested, and Hedy was conveyed to the New York Hospirst by the Pitth precinct Police.

#### BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

A Wir.'s Power Oreh Hen Phornery. -- An interesting Lors Avova Cristians. - A curious case of lace in an

as recently come to light at the Kings county tell is a young woman undergoing a short term of incarcera-tion for some slight offence, who of times assists in the callinary department of the just, and who is said to be of passable exterior. Her window commands wice of the call in which Pellicer, of Otero marder natority, is gotifact, casual glumpers of whom she has frequently had as he reasoned up and down by the window, and having attracted his attention in term, a warm affection,

Monday evening information was lodged at the Forty

of the residence of Mr. Beury W. (Ganchard, No. 514

while pursuing his rocation, discovered the body of an while pursuing his sociation, discovered the body of an unknown man Souting in the water of South Seventh attreet. E. P., at an early hour yesterday morning. The body had the appearance of iniving been in the ester far several days, and the face we mark disciplent. The december was about instructive warr of age, five instruction of the late that is the face of the face of the face of the face of the face in the face of the

### THE NATIONAL SAME.

Brooklyn. The Ex-cisions defeated their opposituate a fell games by a more of Al in 9. The State more short two of their nine, while the Excelsions presented a full

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ACCIDENT ON A RAILAGAS.

STEAMOGAT SURE AN THE DIEG RIVER

The Continued and Dig/Sandy parket revenue, bound for Cincinuati with a case of two hundred tone of two pask new flowers likely, in the Other river, on Priday lass. She was learned for \$80,000. Her cargo till pedicibly

#### HEAVY STORMS IN THE WEST.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Freshet at Cincinnati-Thirty Tenessest Houses Swept Away-Longworth's Wine-Cellars Under Water-Three Tunneries Be-steyed-Loss of Life-The Total Damage Between \$300,000 and \$400,000, &cc. CINCINNATI, Sept. 3, 1865. Two heavy storms visited this region yesterday and ast night, causing floods that have resulted in serious damaging provisious to the extent of hundreds of these sands of dollars. Door creek, a stream running through the eastern part of the city, was a score

of casks of wine were allost for awhile. Three estemize tanueries were completely guited by the flood, inflicting immense loss. Carnaghan's sloughter house was greatly damaged. The main culvert in the castern part of the city was ripped open for a considerable distance, and an awful atench prevails in that region of beer creeks and full creek villages were completely innudated. That Elk river bridge on the Hamilton and Dayton Italirosd was carried away; also two bridges on the Eston and Hamilton road.

Accounts from other sections of the country gives equally disastrons results. The total damage with reach \$300,000 or \$400,000.

Several persons were drowned and a number of railroad bridges are reported swept away on the Dayton seed and the Marietta roads.

Findian Opera French Theatre.

Poor Cari Formes! His voice last night in the role of Plunkett, written for him specialty by Flotow, was only the ghost of its former self, but if dramatic genius

could have redeemed the want of vocal power it would have done it in his case. He is still the great accor of former day, but his voice is completely gone. In the Barner of Seville he managed to conceal the low, but in Martha it was toe apparent. Signora Boschetti's voice is entirely upsuited for the music of Lady Hanricats or Martha. The French school can never train an artist for such a riffs and comparison between her and Pabbri or other Marthas tell greatly against her. Floton mover dramared of such as inselective Lionello as signor tamare. Madam de diebele has a rather weak and timited contraits voice, but she made a very fair Narcy. The chorus and orchestra was better than they have been since the beginning of the season.

tainments, with a splendid programme, will take place this evening at Terrace Garden, corner of Third avenue and Fifty-muth street. Maggie Mitchell at the Brooklys Academy of

Brookiya Academy of Music was given last evening under the direction of that enterprising and painstaking star" of the occasion was Miss Maggie Mitchell, whose impersonation of "Little Barefoot" was so nalized and schemingly more as to command the hearty applause of the large and fashionable autience which find assembled to witness the performance. Biss Mitchell was ably and faithfully supported by Miss E. Johnson Mostr. Coffier, Young, Phillips and other members of the company. Not the least pleasing part of the entertainment was the line music discoursed by the ordinary, under the leadership of Mr. H. Traington.

The Academy has been renovated and furnished with a complote new set of scenery and stage machinery, and is now more schapted than heretofore to the production of the popular drama.

Miss Mitchell will appear again to morrow evening in the musical drama.

NEWS FROM NEW DALEANS. The Cotton Crop of the Southwest Rule by the Worm and Drought Death of Con Central Alabams, in Mississippi and Texas, the Celds of the river parishes of Leabunna are new

of the river parishes of Louisana are now, being made desciate by the worm, while the drought through the northern hair of Louisana has reduced the yield to one bale for every ien seem, while a second overflow is coming down the Rad river. The drought prevails through the cotton region of Arkansa, and has rained the crop. The prospects are as lost that the credmen are vocuntarily giving up their indicates in the crop rather than work the season through.

Commoder Lawrence Reassuag, formerty of the United States Navy, and atterwards of the robel may, died to day, aged seventy-six years. He was buried without parade, but his funeral was altended by an inninense concerned of the most respectable citizens.

The Cigar Makers' National Convention organized be

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